gulam & t Aream Curvæ quadrandæ, & d, e, f, g, h, " sunt quantitates datæ cum signis suis + & —.

TABULA

Curvarum simpliciorum quæ quadrari possunt.

Curvarum formæ.	Curvarum areæ.
Forma prima.	
$dz^{\eta-1} = y.$	$\frac{d}{\eta} z^{\eta} = t.$
Forma secunda.	
$\frac{dz^{\eta-1}}{ee + 2efz^{\eta} + ffz^{2\eta}} = y.$	$\frac{dz^{\eta}}{\eta ee + \eta efz^{\eta}} = t$, vel $\frac{-d}{\eta ef + \eta ffz^{\eta}} = t.$
Forma tertia.	
1. $dz^{\eta-1} \sqrt{e + fz^{\eta}} = y.$	$\frac{2d}{3\eta f} R^3 = t$, existente $R = \sqrt{e + fz^{\eta}}$
2. $dz^{2\eta-1} \sqrt{e + fz^{\eta}} = y.$	$\frac{-4e + 6fz^{\eta}}{15\eta ff} dR^3 = t.$
3. $dz^{3\eta-1} \sqrt{e + fz^{\eta}} = y.$	$\frac{16ee - 24efz^{\eta} + 30ffz^{2\eta}}{105\eta f^3} dR^3 = t.$
4. $dz^{4\eta-1} \sqrt{e + fz^{\eta}} = y.$	$\frac{-96e^3 + 144eefz^{\eta} - 180effz^{2\eta} + 210f^3z^{3\eta}}{945\eta f^4} dR^3 = t.$
Forma quarta.	
1. $\frac{dz^{\eta-1}}{\sqrt{e + fz^{\eta}}} = y.$	$\frac{2d}{\eta f} R = t.$
2. $\frac{dz^{2\eta-1}}{\sqrt{e + fz^{\eta}}} = y.$	$\frac{-4e + 2fz^{\eta}}{3\eta ff} dR = t.$

$dz^{3\eta-1}$

3. $\frac{dz^{3\eta-1}}{\sqrt{e + fz^{\eta}}} = y.$	$\frac{16ee - 8efz^{\eta} + 6ffz^{2\eta}}{15\eta f^3} dR = t.$
4. $\frac{dz^{4\eta-1}}{\sqrt{e + fz^{\eta}}} = y.$	$\frac{-96e^3 + 48eefz^{\eta} - 36effz^{2\eta} + 30f^3z^{3\eta}}{105\eta f^4} dR = t.$

TABULA

Curvarum simpliciorum quæ cum Ellipsi & Hyperbola comparari possunt.

Sit jam aGD vel PGD vel GDS Sectio Conica cujus area ad Quadraturam Curvæ propositæ requiritur, sitq; ejus centrum A, Axis Ka, Vertex a, Semiaxis conjugatus AP, datum Abscissæ principium A vel a vel α, Abscissa AB vel aB vel αB = x, Ordinata rectangula BD = v, & Area ABDP vel aBDG vel αBDG = s, existente αG Ordinata ad punctum α. Jungantur KD, AD, aD. Ducatur Tangens DT occurrens Abscissæ AB in T, & compleatur parallelogrammum ABDO. Et siquando ad quadraturam Curvæ propositæ requiruntur areæ duarum Sectionem Conicarum, dicatur posterioris Abscissa ξ, Ordinata Υ, & Area σ. Sit autem $\div$ differentia duarum quantitatum ubi incertum est utrum posterior de priori an prior de posteriori subduci debeat. *Fig. 5,6,7,8.*

Curva-

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